

Isabella: I can't wait to finally visit the Great Wall!

Martin: It seems like it will be a long bus ride to get there, though.

Daming: It'll be worth it. The Great Wall is really amazing!

Isabella: Besides, we can chat with Owen and Maya on the bus, so the ride won't be boring.

Martin: That's true! I wonder what Beijing sites they've already been to?

Isabella: We'll have to ask!



Can-Do Goals

In this chapter, you will learn to:

- Recognize some famous sites and events in China
- Discuss activities that are allowed (or not allowed) in certain locations
- Describe events that are fun to attend
- Understand and make comparisons

shènghuì hé jiéqìng

盛会和节庆

Events and Festivals

Travelers often plan their trips around fun and interesting events, such as festivals and competitions. China hosts events that draw crowds from all over the world.



Women's 110M hurdles at the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing

Beijing Olympics

Nearly 7 million sports fans bought tickets for the Beijing Summer Olympics, or 奥运会 (Àoyùnhuì), and the venues are still an important tourist draw. Beijing also won the honor of hosting the 2022 Winter Olympics, making it the first city in the world to host both the Summer and the Winter Olympics.

Harbin Snow & Ice Festival

For hearty travelers unafraid of teeth-chattering cold, the city of Harbin in northeastern China puts on a festival featuring giant ice and snow structures that visitors can admire, walk through, and even climb on. Each year, more than 10 million attendees bundle up to see some of the world's biggest ice sculptures, many of which are lit up at night. Travelers need to time their trip right, though, because it's all gone by March.



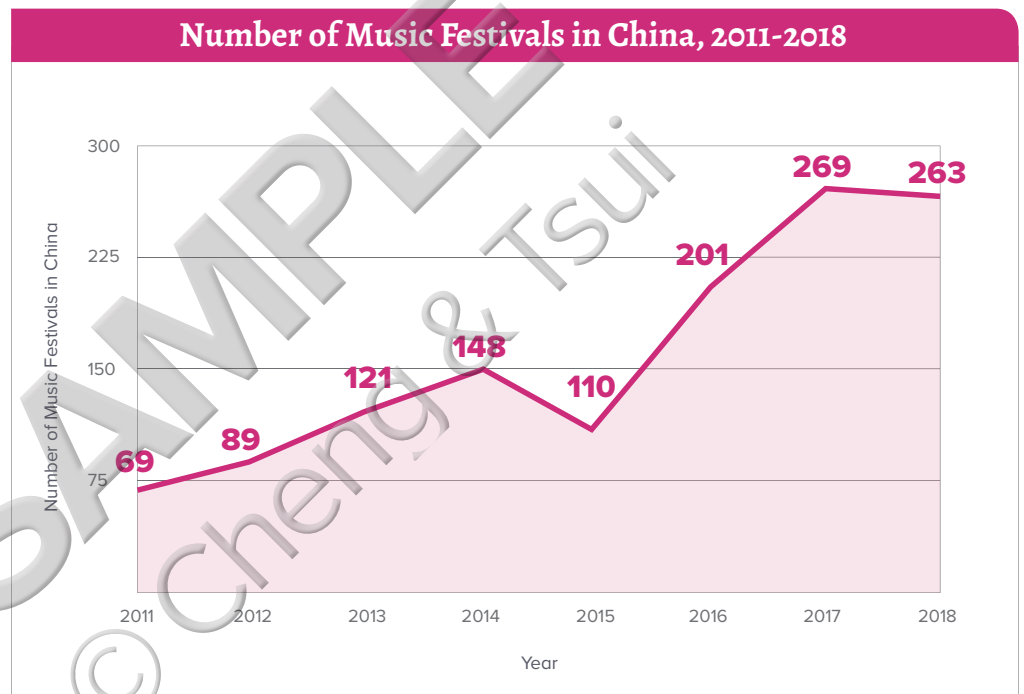


Music Festivals

Love music? China has an abundance of music festivals to choose from featuring styles from classical to electronica. These people are attending one of China's biggest rock concerts, the Midi Music Festival. Different cities in China, including Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen, have hosted this festival.

By the Numbers

The number of music festivals in China has shot up in recent years, giving music fans another reason to visit China.



Source: Small Antlers Think Tank, Music Business China, 2019

REFLECT ON THE ESSENTIAL QUESTION

If you had a chance to take a trip, how would you decide what to see, eat, and do?

- 1 If you went to China, would you want to explore a current interest or try something new? Why?
- 2 Is your state or country known for a special event or festival? Do you think Beijing might have a similar event or festival?
- 3 Going to a big event means there will be crowds. Would the people make the event more enjoyable for you, or less?

Beijing Olympic attractions

1a Language Model

TARGET LANGUAGE INPUT

Your teacher will lead a discussion about the images below. Try to participate as much as you can. If there is anything you don't understand, let your teacher know.

Wǒ kěyǐ zài Shuǐlìfāng yóu yǒng ma?
 我 可以 在 水立方 游泳 吗?

May I swim at the Water Cube?



1

Shuǐlìfāng

水立方

the Water Cube

The Water Cube is an aquatics center that was built for the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing. After the Olympics, an indoor water park was added, so now people can go there to swim and have fun!



2

Niǎocháo

鸟巢

the Bird's Nest

The Bird's Nest, named for its unusual architecture, is a stadium constructed for the Olympics that has a track and a soccer field. It is now used as a venue for concerts, sports matches, and more.


1b New Words in Conversation

INTERPRETIVE



Audio

Listen to the audio and try to understand as much as you can. Then read the dialogue, using the pinyin text and vocabulary list to figure out unfamiliar words.

 我朋友这个周末想去水立方和鸟巢。我不知道我要不要去……这两个景点好玩儿吗？

Wǒ péngyou zhège zhōumò xiǎng qù **Shuǐlìfāng** hé **Niǎocháo**. Wǒ bù zhīdào wǒ yào bú yào qù... Zhè liǎng gè jǐngdiǎn hǎowánr ma?

 好玩儿啊！你会游泳吗？你可以去水立方游泳。

Hǎowánr a! Nǐ huì **yóu yǒng** ma? Nǐ kěyǐ qù **Shuǐlìfāng yóu yǒng**.

 我不太会游泳……我喜欢踢足球和跑步！我可以去鸟巢踢足球吗？

Wǒ bú tài huì **yóu yǒng**... Wǒ xǐhuan tī zúqiú hé **pǎo bù**! Wǒ kěyǐ qù **Niǎocháo** tī zúqiú ma?

 不可以……

Bù kěyǐ...

Comprehension Check



- Owen asks Miko if she knows where the Water Cube is.
- Owen is very good at swimming and soccer.
- Miko tells Owen that he can play soccer at the Bird's Nest.

T F

Vocabulary

| | Word | Pinyin | Meaning |
|---|------|------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 水立方 | Shuǐlìfāng | the Water Cube |
| 2 | 鸟巢 | Niǎocháo | the Bird's Nest |
| 3 | 游泳 | yóu yǒng | to swim; swimming |
| 4 | 跑步 | pǎo bù | to go running; running |



Audio

1c Puzzle It Out PROGRESS CHECK

Complete the exercise below to check your understanding of what you reviewed in Section 1. If you have questions, consult the Language Review section.

Which word should be added to the following sentences? Choose **会** or **可以**.

- | | 会 | 可以 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 她 ____ 游泳。 She knows how to swim. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2 我哥哥不太 ____ 做菜。 My older brother can't really cook. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3 你 ____ 给我弹吉他吗? Could you play the guitar for me? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4 你 ____ 去运动场跑步。 You can go running at the sports stadium. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Language Review

1 可以 vs. 会

Although both **会** and **可以** are often translated as “can,” the two words do not have the same meaning. **会** is used to talk about things you have learned how to do, and **可以** refers to things you are permitted to do or that the situation allows you to do.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 他不会游泳。 <small>yóu yǒng</small> | He doesn't know how to (can't) swim. |
| 2 你不可以在我家踢足球。 | You're not allowed to (can't) play soccer at my house. |
| 3 我会做菜。 | I know how to (can) cook. |
| 4 我明天可以给你打电话吗? | May (can) I call you tomorrow? |
| 5 他很会弹古筝。 | He knows how to (can) play the guzheng well. |
| 6 你不可以在这儿弹吉他。 | You're not allowed to (can't) play the guitar here. |

1d Using the Language

INTERPERSONAL / PRESENTATIONAL

In pairs, work together to create a dialogue based on the images below.

Step 1: Create a character and write at least three sentences that describe your character's interests. (Your partner will do the same for a character of his/her own.) Don't forget to name your character!

Step 2: Talk to your partner about what you can't do in each of the locations shown below.

Step 3: With your partner, create a dialogue between your two characters in which they discuss their shared interests, where they want to go, and when they have time to get together. Use the locations in the images for ideas.



What a Character!



The character 鸟 (niǎo), which means “bird,” sometimes appears as a component in the names of different types of birds.

You’ve already learned the character for “duck,” 鸭 (yā). Which of the characters below do you think refer to other types of birds?

- 1 鸡 2 鹭 3 屿 4 玛 5 鹰 6 鹅

5Cs COMMUNITIES

CONNECTIONS
COMMUNICATION
CULTURES
COMPARISONS

You’ve learned how to say the names of a few sports, and you also know how to cheer people on in Chinese! Make a poster in Chinese to support one of your school’s sports teams.

Here’s an example:



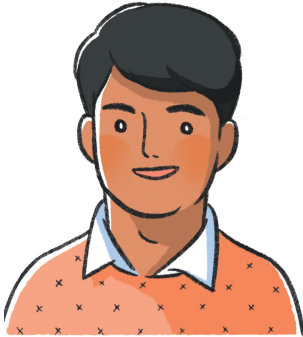
The word 队 (duì) means “team.” Which team would you like to cheer for?

Comparing things

2a Language Model

TARGET LANGUAGE INPUT

Your teacher will lead a discussion about the image below. Try to participate as much as you can. If there is anything you don't understand, let your teacher know.



Àoyùnhuì bǐ yīnyuè jié yǒuyìsi ma?
 奥运会 比 音乐节 节 有意思 吗?

Are the Olympic Games more interesting than a music festival?



The Olympic rings in Beijing

1

Àoyùnhuì

奥运会

the Olympic Games



Audio

2b New Words in Context INTERPRETIVE

Listen to the audio and try to understand as much as you can. Then read the passage, using the pinyin text and vocabulary list to figure out unfamiliar words.



我和我姐姐都很喜欢做运动，所以我們都很喜欢看奥运会比赛。我姐姐还很喜欢听音乐。这个周末她去了一个音乐节，她觉得去音乐节比看比赛更有意思。我没有去音乐节，我去了一个电影节，因为我觉得电影节一定比音乐节好玩儿！

Wǒ hé wǒ jiějie dōu hěn xǐhuan zuò yùndòng, suǒyǐ wǒmen dōu hěn xǐhuan kàn Àoyùnhuì bǐsài. Wǒ jiějie hái hěn xǐhuan tīng yīnyuè. Zhège zhōumò tā qù le yí gè yīnyuè jié, tā juéde qù yīnyuè jié bǐ kàn bǐsài gèng yǒuyìsi. Wǒ méiyǒu qù yīnyuè jié, wǒ qù le yí gè diànyǐng jié, yīnwèi wǒ juéde diànyǐng jié yíding bǐ yīnyuè jié hǎowánr!

Comprehension Check



- Ellen and her sister like watching the Olympics.
- Ellen went to a film festival this weekend but thinks that a music festival would be more fun.

| T | F |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |



Audio

Vocabulary

| | Word | Pinyin | Meaning |
|---|------|----------|-------------------|
| 5 | 奥运会 | Àoyùnhuì | the Olympic Games |
| 6 | 节 | jié | festival, holiday |
| 7 | 比 | bǐ | compared with |
| 8 | 更 | gèng | even more |

Complete the exercise below to check your understanding of what you learned in Section 2. If you have questions, consult the Language Reference section.

Rearrange the Chinese words and phrases in each row to translate the English sentences.

1 难。 | 游泳 | 比 | 跑步

Swimming is more difficult than running.

2 那件 | 好看。 | 衣服 | 这件 | 比 | 衣服

This piece of clothing is nicer looking than that piece of clothing.

3 我妈妈 | 比 | 面条 | 更 | 好吃。 | 觉得 | 饺子

My mom thinks that noodles are even tastier than dumplings.

Language Reference

1 Using 比 and 更 to make comparisons

The word 比 (bǐ) is used to compare two things. In English, we often say “X is more [descriptive word] than Y,” but in Chinese, the structure is “X 比 (bǐ) Y [descriptive word].”

1 这本书^{bǐ}比那本书贵。

This book is more expensive than that book.

2 我觉得包子^{bǐ}比饺子好吃。

I think baozi are tastier than dumplings.

更 (gèng) can be added before a descriptive word to emphasize that something is even more [descriptive word] than something else.

3 我觉得包子^{bǐ}比饺子^{gèng}更好吃!

I think baozi are even tastier than dumplings!

4 故宫^{bǐ}比天坛^{gèng}更有名!

The Forbidden City is even more famous than the Temple of Heaven!

If what is being compared is clear, 更 (gèng) can be used on its own and, in these cases, 更 (gèng) means “even more” or just “more.”

5 我觉得饺子很好吃，可是面条^{gèng}更好吃。

I think dumplings are really tasty, but noodles are (even) tastier.

6 马丁很喜欢拉二胡。春月觉得弹古筝^{gèng}更有意思。

Martin likes playing the erhu. Isabella thinks playing the guzheng is more interesting.

2d Using the Language INTERPERSONAL

Work with a partner and compare the pairs of images. Keep track of your partner's responses and be ready to discuss his/her opinions to the rest of the class.

Example:

A: 你觉得电影节比音乐节更好玩儿吗?

B: 对! 我喜欢看电影, 所以我觉得电影节比音乐节好玩儿。

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| 好看: | 奥运会比赛  | 电影  |
| 好玩儿: | 电影节  | 音乐节  |

| | | |
|------|---|---|
| 有名: | 故宫  | 长城  |
| 无聊: | 跑步  | 做菜  |
| 有意思: | 打篮球  | 游泳  |

LANGUAGE CHALLENGE

节 means "festival" or "holiday," and is used in the names of different holidays, including the important Chinese holiday Spring Festival (春节). Look up the names of other festivals or holidays that use the character 节. Here are a couple of hints:





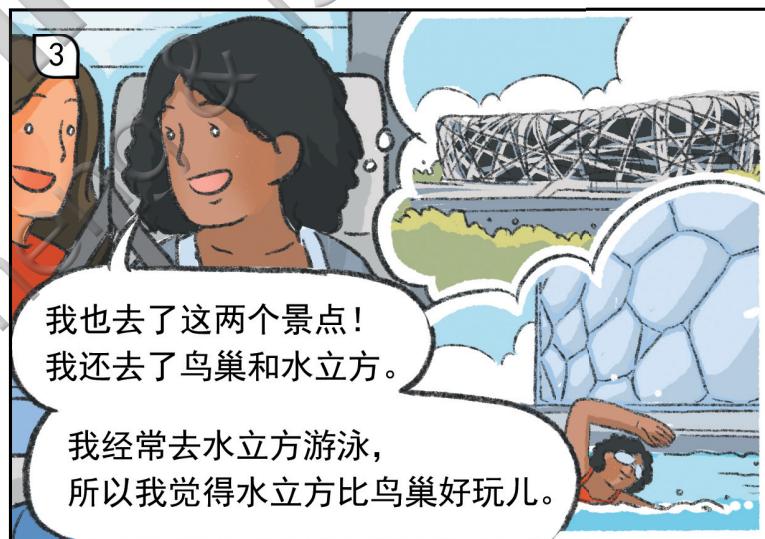
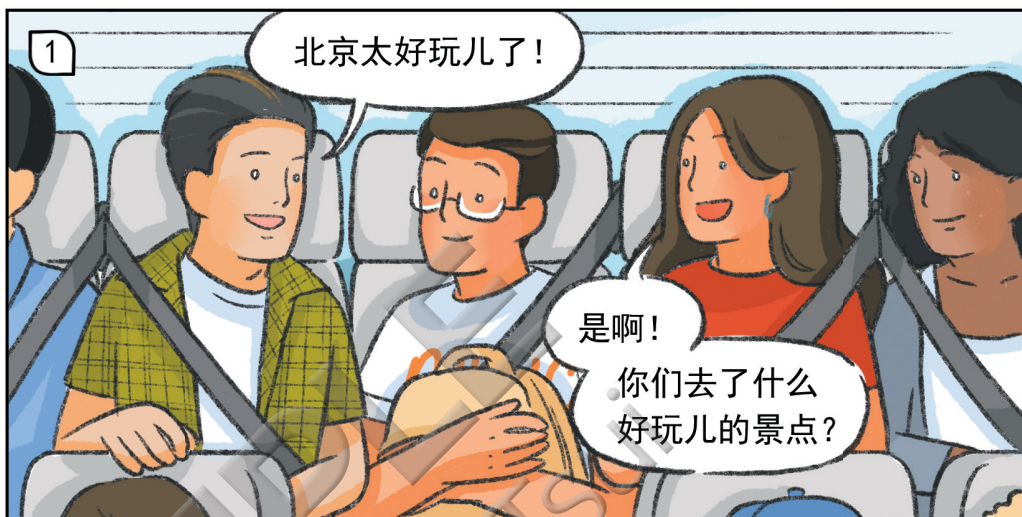
Audio

A Reading and Listening

INTERPRETIVE

Passage 1

DAMING,
ISABELLA,
MARTIN, OWEN,
AND MAYA ARE
ON A BUS ON
THEIR WAY TO
THE GREAT
WALL.





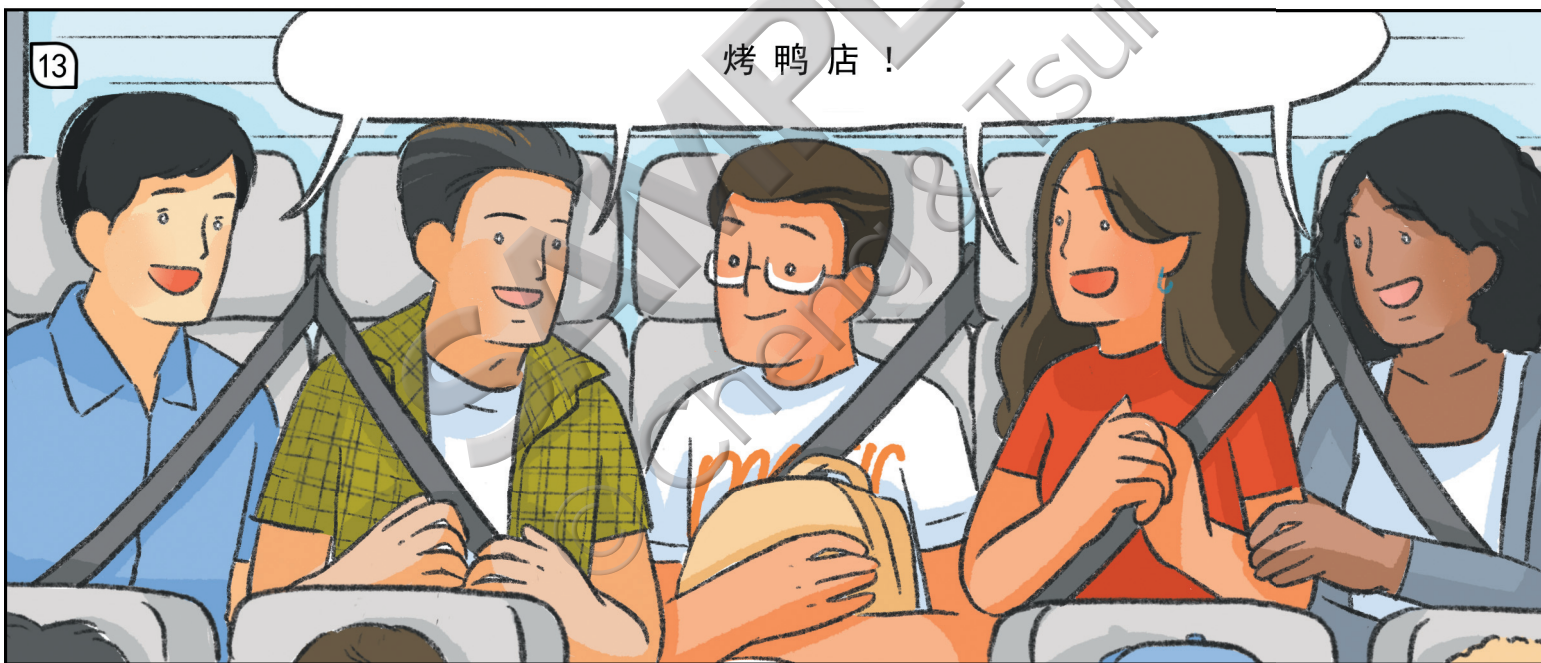


看，饭馆！



现在是中午。
我们……

去吃午饭吧？
我们去……？



烤鸭店！

Comprehension Check



- 1 Both Owen and Maya have visited the Forbidden City and the Temple of Heaven.
- 2 Maya thinks the Water Cube is more fun than the Bird's Nest.
- 3 There is a roast duck festival in China.
- 4 They will probably have hot pot for lunch.

| T | F |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Passage 2 This river in China has a sign stating some things that are not allowed. According to the sign, what is one activity that you cannot do here?



Passage 3 Listen to the conversation between the man and the woman, then answer the following questions.

- 1 Why does the man want to go to the U.S. in June?
 - (a) to go to a famous film festival
 - (b) to watch basketball games
 - (c) to visit famous tourist sites
- 2 Why does the woman want to go to the U.S. in April?
 - (a) to go to a film festival
 - (b) to go to a music festival
 - (c) to watch the Olympic Games
- 3 The man and the woman ultimately decide to visit the U.S. in which month?
 - (a) January
 - (b) April
 - (c) June
- 4 Which activity do they both want to do?
 - (a) watch a basketball game
 - (b) watch a swimming competition
 - (c) go to a music festival

Passage 4 Listen to the boy talk about different kinds of sports, then rank the sports shown below according to his preferences, from the one he likes the best to the one he likes the least.



A



B



C

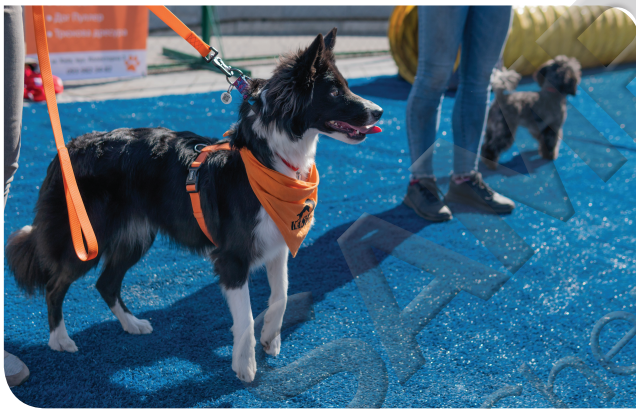


D

B Speaking

INTERPERSONAL

Look at the pictures below and compare the different events. Which two events do you want to go to, and which two are you less interested in? In pairs, compare the different events. Does your partner have the same opinions as you? Be prepared to share your own and your partner's comparisons of the different events with the class.



A

Dogs at a pet festival in Kyiv, Ukraine



B

A ramen noodle festival in Yamanashi, Japan



C

The Ultra Music Festival in Miami, Florida, United States



D

The Olympic Rings in Paris, France

Sports Commentator

Imagine that you are a sportscaster covering the Summer Olympics in Beijing. Working in groups, decide if you will comment on a running event or a swimming event. With help from your teacher, find a brief video clip from the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Then work with your group mates to write a simple script about that competition. Try to include the following in your commentary:

- Where you are right now (the location of the competition)
- The name of the person (or people) you're focusing on
- The nationality of the person you're focusing on
- How fast or slow that person is compared to others in the competition (see the Word Bank for additional words)
- Whether that person won or not (see the Word Bank for additional words)

Remember that you can cheer the competitors on! Once your script is complete, practice saying it along with the video. Be prepared to present your clip to the class!



WORD BANK



kuài

1 快
fast



màn

2 慢
slow



yíng

3 赢
to win



shū

4 输
to lose



Can-Do Goals

Talk with your teacher if you have questions or if you are not certain you can do the following tasks:

- Recognize some famous sites and events in China
- Discuss activities that are allowed (or not allowed) in certain locations
- Describe events that are fun to attend
- Understand and make comparisons

Cultural Knowledge

What are some events that people might travel to China for?



Ice structures and sculptures in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province